

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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At four dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

From Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico.
The Inca's Daughter.

A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

Huasca, the Inca of Peru, who reigned at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and who was remarkable for his love of the arts, especially those connected with the improvement of his capital, proclaimed that whosoever would find means of conveying water with facility to his palace and to Cuzco, should receive in marriage his youngest daughter then a beautiful girl in the first bloom of womanhood. This offer was no sooner made, than a young man appeared, called Hassan who declared himself capable of performing the great work. He was immediately furnished with as many men, and all the materials, which he thought proper to demand, and the work was commenced.

While the work, however, was in progress, an incident occurred which damped the ardor of the youth for the accomplishment of what he had undertaken, and seemed to overthrow all expectations of its ever being completed. Among the numerous attendants upon the workmen for the preparation of their food, and the care of the camp in which they dwelt, there appeared a girl of great beauty, who while attending upon her father was observed by the youthful engineer, who became so violently enamored of that which his attention was distracted, and turned from the object upon which his mind had been hitherto bent. He saw that the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken would result in his marriage with the daughter of the Inca, and this, though accompanied by all the honors the sovereign could bestow, would deprive him of that which he valued more than life, and tie him to a bride whom he had never seen, and had now ceased to desire.

Owing to the state of Hassan's mind, neglect, languor and disorder reigned in the encampment of the workmen, which at first seemed to every one to arise from a conviction on the part of the engineer that the accomplishment of the work was beyond his power. Some time passed without any change, during which Hassan had frequent opportunities of meeting the young attendant to whom he had become attached. This, however, was by and by remarked by the people in such a manner as to induce the young girl to retire, and return no more to the camp, distracting still more the mind of the engineer, who was unable to obtain any further information concerning her.

The confusion into which everything was now thrown became known to the Inca, who soon learned also the results of the engineer's怠慢 and determined to take his revenge by putting to death the subject who had so grossly insulted his sovereign. The character, however, of the offense was such that Hassan was sent for before his execution, and appeared, guarded in the presence of the Inca, who sat upon his throne surrounded by his nobles. Huasca, happening to be in a man of moderate passions, asked the culprit, in the presence of his nobles, whether he had anything to say before his execution in extenuation of the crime he had committed by treating his sovereign with contumacy.

To this the young man replied, that he had only to thank his sovereign for all the favors he had received, and more especially for that he was about to receive, which would place him beyond the reach of such suffering as he had endured since he had become acquainted with the innocent cause of his misfortune.

At the moment that the Inca was about to commit him to the tender mercies of the executioners, the girl we have mentioned suddenly appeared among the crowd of nobles, dressed as she had been in the camp of the workmen, and, rushing into the centre of the hall, exclaimed:

"Stay, Inca! Arrest the hand of justice for a moment, while I put one question to the unfortunate culprit. It shall be such as the Inca will not disapprove."

From the moment of this strange appearance, until the demand of the girl, there was not a sound heard. The whole of the nobles present remained motionless and silent. But, had no embarrassment overwhelmed them, the presence of their sovereign would have restrained equally their words and their acts. Huasca, who alone seemed unmoved, nodded assent to the demand of the girl, who now walked up to the youth, and, laying her right hand upon his left shoulder, and stading a little on one side, that his countenance might be well seen by the Inca, said:

"Young man of the hills where the Inca is ever known! subject to Huasca! has thou chosen the child of the vale in preference to the daughter of thy sovereign?"

To which the youth, after steadfastly regarding the Inca, replied:

"The will of the Great Source of Light be done. The sentence of the Inca is just."

Then, turning to the girl, he added:

"Go now with joy to dwell where I shall await thy coming, to possess thee forever."

"But wherefore couldst thou not, then said the girl, accomplish the work which thou hast undertaken?"

"It had been done," said the youth, "had the labor been accompanied with the hope of possessing thee."

At this reply the young girl, suddenly throwing off her upper garments which had hidden those which would have betrayed her true character, and taking the entranced youth by the hand, advanced up to the foot of the throne of the Inca, and exclaimed:

"Great Father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, demand the remission of the sentence against the youth, now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work he has undertaken can be accomplished or not."

Inca Huasca, whose affection for his daughter was beyond all other feelings, electrified by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this the great aqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

RARE INSTANCE OF MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—Some time in the year 1848, Mr. Edward Chappell of Norwich, Conn., bought of the firm of Lewis & Clapp of this city, now dissolved, a lot of lumber to the amount of \$275. Shortly afterwards Mr. Chappell failed and compromised this debt by paying thirty per cent.—a few weeks ago Mr. Lewis, the senior member of the firm, received the following letter:

ASTOR HOUSE,
New York, March 21, 1860.

Messrs. LEWIS & CLAPP, Boston, Mass.:—Gents.—On receipt of this please send to me at Norwich a statement of the balance due you on debt compromised in 1849, with interest to date and I will send you a check for the amount.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD CHAPPELL.

It was with some difficulty that the account was found, the transaction having entirely faded from the recollection of both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Clapp. But after searching over the old books of the concern it was at last discovered and sent to Mr. Chappell, as follows: Principal, after deducting dividend, \$192.28; interest eleven years and two months, \$132.77—total \$331.05. By return mail the following letter enclosing a check for the amount, was received:

NORWICH, March 24, 1860.

Messrs. LEWIS & CLAPP, Boston, Mass.:—Gents.—I enclose check to your order for amount of account rendered. The bank is closed or I should have sent you a check on Boston.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD CHAPPELL.

Such instances of honesty are rare, and deserve to be recorded. One cannot but wish prosperity to a merchant so high-minded and honorable in his dealings with his creditors.

N. Y. Express.

From the *Gaceta de Guatemala* of the 22d of March. Death of the Honorable Augustin Beverly by L. Clarke.

After a long and painful illness, his Excellency Don Augustin Beverly L. Clarke, Resident Minister of the United States, died in this Capital at half past six o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. Mr. Clarke was born on the 11th of February, 1809, in Chesterfield county, in the State of Virginia. While very young he was sent to the State of Kentucky, where he studied law, and was admitted into practice as an attorney. At the age of twenty-two years he was elected a representative in the Legislature of his State, and subsequently a member of the same body on several occasions. In 1847, he was elected representative in the National Congress; and in 1850 took his seat as a delegate in the Kentucky Convention and assisted in formulating the new Constitution of that State. In January, 1853, he was nominated by the then President—and the nomination was ratified by the Senate—as Resident Minister of the United States to the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras.

Mr. Clarke, in politics, belonged to the Democratic party. He spoke with great ease, and it was evident that he possessed extensive information on various subjects. His rectitude, and the moderation of his character, made his duties agreeable, and gained for him the esteem and respect of all who had intimate relations with him. In giving this brief biographical sketch of the Hon. Mr. Clarke, we ought not to pass in silence an event which may be considered as the most important of his life. This was the resolution which he took, and carried into effect in this Capital, of entering into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Mr. Clarke had always had an inclination in Catholicism, and gave many proofs of this in his public speeches. He devoted his mental faculties to the study of the principles of our religion, and from the period of his arrival in Guatemala he placed himself in communication with several talented and learned ecclesiastics, among whom was the eloquent Father Parrodo, of the society of Jesus. The fruit of his reading and meditations, and above all, of the grace of God, was his resolution to embrace Catholicism, which he fulfilled on the 14th of December, last year, receiving baptism at the hands of the Most Illustrious Don Bernardo Pinol, Bishop of Nicaragua, when he took the name of Augustin, his godfather being the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Pedro de Ayacena. That interesting ceremony, in which Mr. Clarke, profoundly moved, gave evident proofs of the sincerity of his convictions, could not be performed with the accustomed solemnity in consequence of the serious illness under which he suffered at the time. Mr. Clarke intended experiencing different changes in his illness, and ultimately becoming a great deal better, he had arranged to pass a short time in his own country, the necessary permission having been conceded to him. When his condition seemed least alarming, a sudden attack, which seized him on the night of the 16th, put an end to his life, removing him from the affections of all his family and friends.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was one of the latter, in conjunction with the widow of the deceased, arranged the manner in which his funeral should be conducted, giving to the ceremony the official character and the solemnity which he suffered at the time. Mr. Clarke intended to pass a short time in his own country, the necessary permission having been conceded to him. When his condition seemed least alarming, a sudden attack, which seized him on the night of the 16th, put an end to his life, removing him from the affections of all his family and friends.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY,.....MAY 18, 1860.

For President of U. States,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President of U. States,
EDW'D EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It cannot but be a source of deep mortification to every man of honorable sensibilities to see the President of the United States in the cumbent of the highest office of the first free government in the world—convinced of complicity in such corruption as the outrages upon the National Treasury, just brought to light, shows Mr. Buchanan to be guilty of. We do not contemplate his connection with the dishonorable transactions, lately exposed, with feelings of partisan gladness, but with sentiments of unaffected regret that it must go forth to the world that the President of this proud Republic was base enough to descend to such disreputable conduct. Mr. Buchanan's oath of inauguration, as we understand it, or at least, his implied obligation to honor, bound him to protect and defend the interests of the government, in every possible way; and yet knowing that the money paid to an individual for certain service, amounted to an outrage on the public treasury, in its great excess over fair compensation, instead of having the abuse corrected as he might have done, he deliberately plans and directs the distribution of thousands on thousands of this excess for the support of different venal, purchasable newspapers, working to his interest! If these exposures do not call blood to the cheek of modern Democracy, there is no shame in it.

"WE WON'T LET YOU ALONE."—The Rev. Mr. Worth, who escaped from North Carolina, where he had been arrested for circulating the "Tribute" book, lately addressed a meeting of friends and sympathizers in New York. A North Carolina gentleman who was present made an appeal to the audience, in the course of which he said: "All that the South want is to be let alone," and the reply often repeated, was: "We won't let you alone." Here, says the New York *Express*, we have as complete an epitome of Republican doctrine and Republican principle—in a spirit as possibly could be produced. Eternal agitation is the element in which it lives and moves, and has its being. Aggressiveness is the very breath of its nostrils. "We won't let you alone."

WHAT WE PAY FOR WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY.—The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of the goods manufactured from Iron and Steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year:

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.	
Arms and Anchors,	\$ 6,315
Bam Iron,	1,185,441
Cables,	174,701
Cutlery,	1,761,103
Axes,	314,519
Hoop Iron,	387,185
Muskets and Rifles,	16,851
Nails, Spikes,	84,804
Needles,	254,934
Scrap Iron,	106,702
Pig Iron,	1,049,200
Railroad Iron,	2,274,032
Rod Iron,	332,501
Saws,	26,495
Sheet Iron,	752,975
Side Arms,	5,716
Cast Steel,	1,141,871
Other Steel,	935,859
Wire,	14,299
Manufactures of Iron,	2,150,625
Manufactures of Steel,	1,043,405
Total Iron Imports,	\$17,042,595

Of all this vast value we presume there was not an ounce of raw material which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skilled mechanics might not have performed.

A JUST ACT.—We are gratified to learn, says the Louisville *Courier*, that the Senate bill to settle the claims of George Stealey, of Louisville, for services rendered the Government, in California, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress. The claim, which amounts to a good many thousands of dollars, is meritorious, and we are pleased to see that the ability and efficiency of our friend Stealey has met with this most appropriate and pleasant recognition.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held at their Banking House in Lexington, on Monday, May 7, 1860, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing twelve months, viz: M. C. Johnson, F. K. Hunt, H. Shaw, I. W. Scott, E. Maclester, W. A. Dudley, and H. T. Duncan.

The Directors on the part of the State, appointed by the Governor, are John R. Viley and Thomas H. Waters.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Tuesday, May 8th, M. C. Johnson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS BUCKEYES IN NEW YORK.—The tenth National Woman's Rights Convention was in session at New York during a portion of last week, and the usual amount of lamentation, obloquy and mutual commiseration was gone through with. Among the speakers, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, was very prominent. She said, with much truth, that woman's sphere cannot be bounded; but her assertion that the true woman must ever revolve around the great sun of moral light and truth, is hardly susceptible of being made intelligible to the masses of the public, or of proof by actual experiment. She thought that God had never created men to make women's gaiters, and she preferred to see young ladies plowing in the fields than sitting in the parlor waiting for an offer of marriage. Under the present system of society, she regarded marriage as perilous. A young man necessarily uncertain whether a woman consents to marry him because she loves him, or because of his wealth and position. If the young man should tell the truth, she would often confess that she wanted the pleasure, honor, and the prosperous business, and that if he could have gotten these without the encumbrance of the boots and whiskers, she would have been better pleased.

WE call attention to the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in another column. This company has been in existence fifty years, having been chartered in 1810. Its statement shows that it is a reliable and sound condition, and many of our citizens have already availed themselves of the advantages it offers.

Dr. Mills is the agent in this city.

COOPER'S LANY'S BOOK.—The June number is on our table. Its beautiful engravings, its elegant fashion plates, its interesting and excellent reading matter, command *Godey* to every house-keeper and every lady with the least literary taste or appreciation of the beautiful. KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main street, have it for sale.

Disbanded.

Grounded their arms in this city on Friday night last, the 11th inst., the beautiful military organization, known as the "Frankfort Rifles," commanded by the genial and gallant H. W. H. W. After an existence of near two and a half months, it is with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that we are called upon to record a notice of their disbandment. They were a noble looking act of young gentlemen, and performed the different evolutions of the manual with admirable precision. They deserved a better fate. We say we deeply regret the course that the members of the "Rifles" have seen fit to pursue, from the fact that every intelligent mind will concur in the belief that military knowledge is necessary to the maintenance of free institutions. The history of every republic, and of our glorious own, especially, is full of testimony in support of this conviction. No government can hope to maintain its independence or preserve the liberties of its people unless it can provide and preserve the means of resisting foreign aggression, and of enforcing its own claims of respect and consideration. To do this, it is necessary to foster a military spirit, and to diffuse military knowledge among its citizens. We are apart from the world; peace is our policy; the wars of our Republic are the people's wars; the battles of our country greatly belong to our citizen soldiers. In the patriotism and courage of her children a republic finds her surest defense, her strongest battlements; but not what our gallant regulars, officers, and men, have done their duty wherever their sabres have flashed upon a battlefield, wherever their artillery has poured its death into the ranks of an enemy. They furnish science and courage, but their numbers are too small in an extended war. Added to this, science and courage, our citizen soldiers thrown in a complete storm, a perfect tornado of lurid energy, mixed in with a spirit that never gives up, and which nerves them on the field, though vanquished, to shout with their last expiring breath—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" This is one distinction the American arms have won, and it stands out boldly—in fact it stands outside of all military science—the wild vato they evidence—and the bell-mill style of fighting, whether in brigades, regiments, companies, platoons, sections, or on their own hook, single handed in a squad by themselves, enable them to pitch in like thunder and lightning, as if the victory depended on each separate arm, and Uncle Sam had nothing to do but to stand by and look on. This, we regard, as a glorious distinction—this dauntless valor, inspired by a love of country; this wild enthusiasm in a soldier gives him a double energy—a spirit which had direc-tion from Heaven with regard to his mission, is a man by the name of Brown, who has induced a number of his neighbors to embrace his doctrines. Many rumors respecting them are passing through the country, but nothing definite can be ascertained.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved the following to act as temporary Secretaries: Fred Hassassack of Ohio; The Pomeroy, of New York; and Henry F. Blair, of Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Judson, of Illinois, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State and Territory be appointed to report officers for a permanent organization, which was adopted.

As each Southern State and Territory repre-

sentative was called loud cheers were given.

Delegates from the absent States were then called, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion, a committee on Credentials and on business were appointed.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the temporary government of the Convention.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that when the roll of States be called, the Chairman of each delegation present their credentials, and if any contest the same be referred to the committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved to amend so that credentials be presented to the committee.

Mr. Greeley accepted the amendment, and the motion was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

George Goodrich, of Minn., in moving an acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory on plantations was after discussion, laid on the table, and a permanent organization.

A long discussion ensued to place on the table a motion, that when the Convention adjourn, it do so till 3 o'clock, which eventually prevailed.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of another Convention which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions.

The vote was reconsidered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

Evening Session.

The wigwam was again crowded. Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for the excursion on the lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock. Loud and unanimous applause from the body of the house.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Geo. Ashman, of Mass., as permanent President. Loud applause. Mr. Ashman took the Chair and was greeted with unanimous applause and made a brief speech.

Mr. Marsh, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State reported.

An act of the Legislature annulling the charter of the Bank was submitted to the stockholders at this meeting and unanimously approved. Under its provisions the present stockholders doubled their stock, making total capital now paid in \$100,000.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, as the Danville stage was turning the corner of Ann and Broadway streets, one of the wheel horses injured, causing the stage to upset. We understand that a couple of ladies and a little girl were injured—the girl it is feared has received some internal injury as she had an attack of blood spitting shortly after the accident occurred. The fore wheels of the stage were detached from the hind ones, and the horses ran some distance with them, cutting and bruising themselves badly.

Information is wanted of Charles Perham, if living, who was a Major in the Virginia line during the revolutionary war. Valuable intelligence can be obtained by addressing the *Democrat*, Lebanon, Ky.

We are glad to learn that Dr. THEOPHILUS STEELE, who accidentally shot himself on the Louisville and Frankfort ears, on last Friday evening, is improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS BUCKEYES IN NEW YORK.—The tenth National Woman's Rights Convention was in session at New York during a portion of last week, and the usual amount of lamentation, obloquy and mutual commiseration was gone through with. Among the speakers, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, was very prominent. She said, with much truth, that woman's sphere cannot be bounded; but her assertion that the true woman must ever revolve around the great sun of moral light and truth, is hardly susceptible of being made intelligible to the masses of the public, or of proof by actual experiment. She thought that God had never created men to make women's gaiters, and she preferred to see young ladies plowing in the fields than sitting in the parlor waiting for an offer of marriage. Under the present system of society, she regarded marriage as perilous. A young man necessarily uncertain whether a woman consents to marry him because she loves him, or because of his wealth and position. If the young man should tell the truth, she would often confess that she wanted the pleasure, honor, and the prosperous business, and that if he could have gotten these without the encumbrance of the boots and whiskers, she would have been better pleased.

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Republican Convention—First day.

CHICAGO, May 16.

The Republican National Convention assembled to day at Wigwam. Doors opened at eleven o'clock. Long before the hour a large course of people assembled around the doors, numbering many thousand more than could gain admission. As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the house was solidly packed and the seats in the galleries were entirely filled with ladies. The interior of the hall is handsomely decorated, and not less than 10,000 persons were in the building. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan of New York, the chairman of the National Committee, who, in an appropriate address nominated the Hon. David Wilmot, of Pa., as temporary chairman, which was received with great applause. Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention. He read the call issued by the National Committee for a National Convention to be held at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President, and said that usage had made it his duty to take preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention, upon which the most momentous questions and decisions of the entire nation would be involved. Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention.

He invoked them to act in a spirit of harmony, that by dignity, wisdom, and patriotism displayed, they may be enabled to enlist the heart of the people and strengthen them in the faith that theirs is the constitutional party. He urged them to stand by the principles of the statements of the evolution, covering and maintaining the like objects and doctrines, then will the end be sought for which he accomplished and the Constitution and Union preserved and the Government administered.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in this past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonial to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be enduring as time itself. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever andague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. It is able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all delusive drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their care are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to rectify the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigigators, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but best for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all druggists in FRANKFORT.

NOW READY.

REVISED STATUTES
OF KENTUCKY,
NEW EDITION.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

This valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since and up to the present time; thus embodying the whole Statutory System now in force in the State. In addition to the great convenience of having in the Statutory Law condensed into a single work, we arranged the law of these volumes is illustrated and enriched by full and copious notes of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may therefore have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those inserted in the administration of the law in Kentucky, will be much aided in their research by thus having in a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory System of the State. In truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

The work is comprised in TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES, printed with new, clear type, upon the best paper, and bound in superior law binding.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Nov. 18, 1859-60. Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

CALL AT
W. H. KEENE'S & CO'S.
FOR CHOICE GROCERIES,
PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY
BRANDY OR CHAMPAIGN.
December 7, 1859.

WOOD FOR SALE.
I am sending the citizens of Frankfort, with Wood for sale, to my Stable, near the Railroad Depot, they can get a load within one hour at any time. Price \$3 per cord, or \$1 50 for a Half cord. Orders solicited.

JOHN HENDERSON

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!
Persons indebted to the wife of Mrs. Margaret Her-
manus, des'd, will please call on my office and set
their accounts. And those having claims against her
estate are requested to present them.

G. W. CRADDOCK, Adm'r.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.
To be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Orders, Frankfort, April 17, 1859.

By direction of the Governor of the State, the action of the proper civil officers is called to the following provisions of the new Military Law, which relate to the enrollment of the whole body of the militia, viz:

ARTICLE IV.
"I, James Franklin, Adjutant General of all the militia, do call all persons who are citizens of eighteen or forty-five years who may be citizens or residents of the State, except persons who have served not less than two years in the Army or Navy of the United States, and who have not been in the service of the United States, and persons absent except those in military service by the laws of the United States, or in this State, prepared

"to be the duty of the Adjutant General to prepare a list of all persons who are citizens or residents of the State, except persons who have served not less than two years in the Army or Navy of the United States, and who have not been in the service of the United States, and persons absent except those in military service by the laws of the United States, or in this State, prepared

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